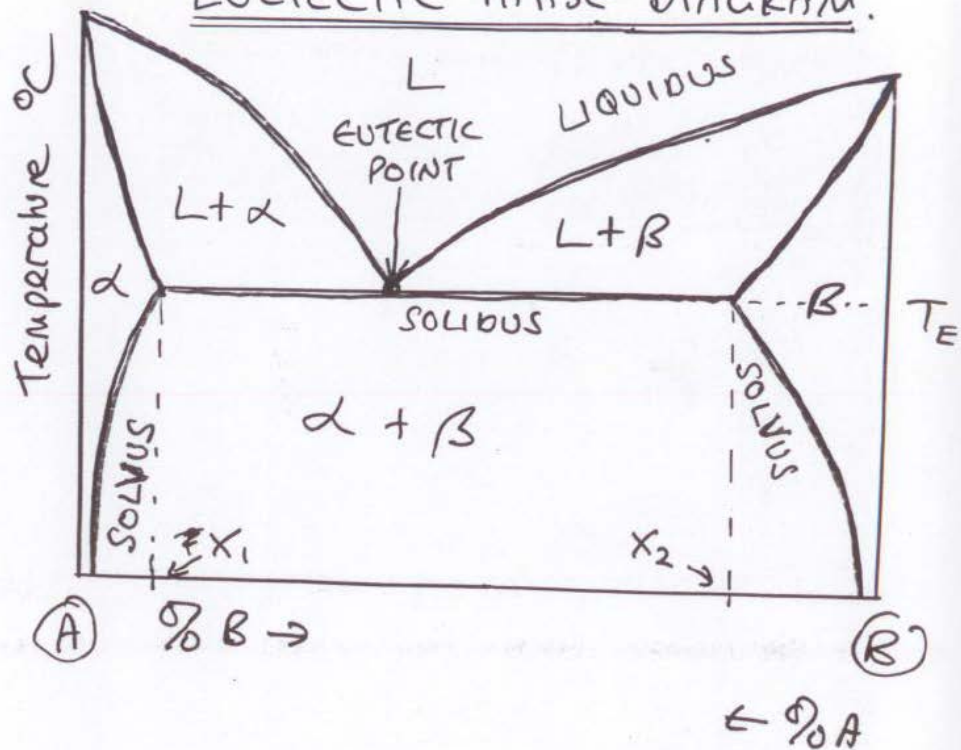


EUTECTIC PHASE DIAGRAM.



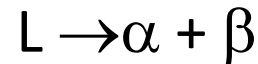
Liquidus:

Anything above is liquid

Solidus:

Anything below is solid

Eutectic reaction:



At one temperature =
invariant

Any alloy between the compositions of X_1 and X_2 undergoes the eutectic reaction - i.e. solid α and β forms simultaneously at the eutectic temperature T_E .

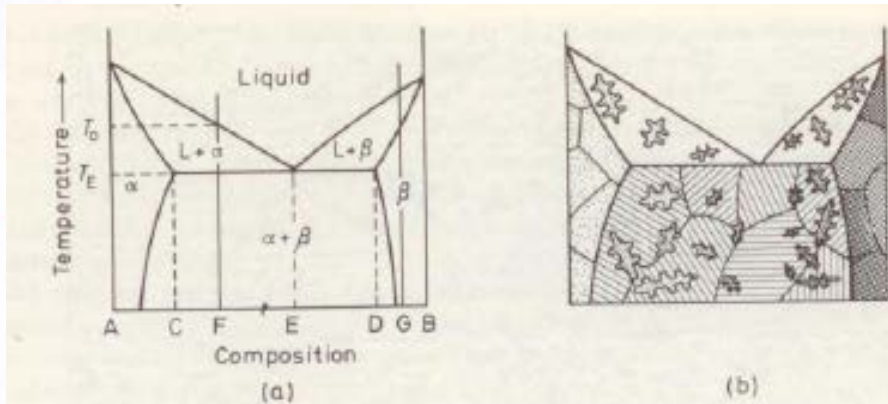
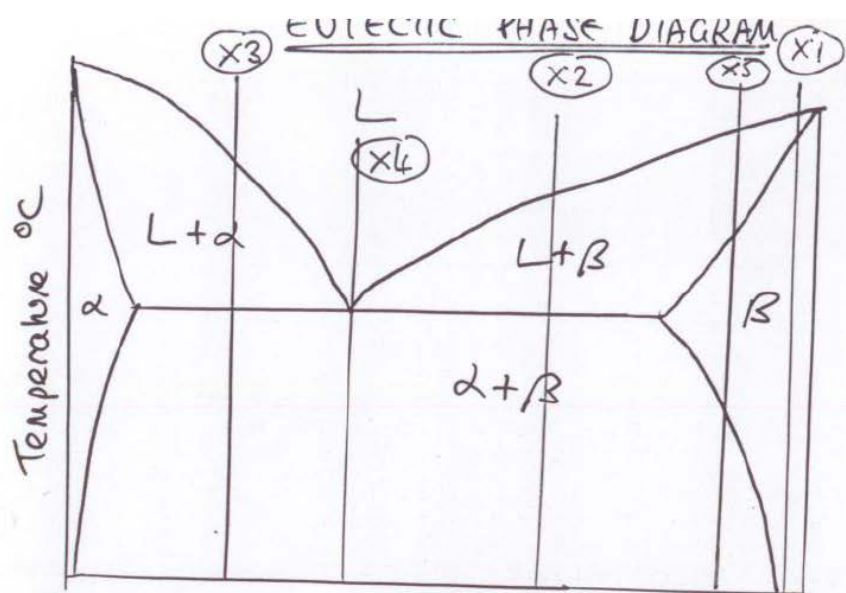


Figure 4.30 (a) Eutectic equilibrium diagram with all the phase fields marked. (b) Schematic drawing of the development of different morphologies in all alloys across the equilibrium diagram

(A) Composition → MICROSTRUCTURES: -

X1 As X1, but α forms on grain boundaries

Solid β forms first and continues until as solid β

X2 Solid β forms first. At T_E , eutectic forms → α + β

X3 Solid α forms first, At T_E eutectic forms → α + β

X4 Cools down until the eutectic temperature T_E → eutectic α + β forms.

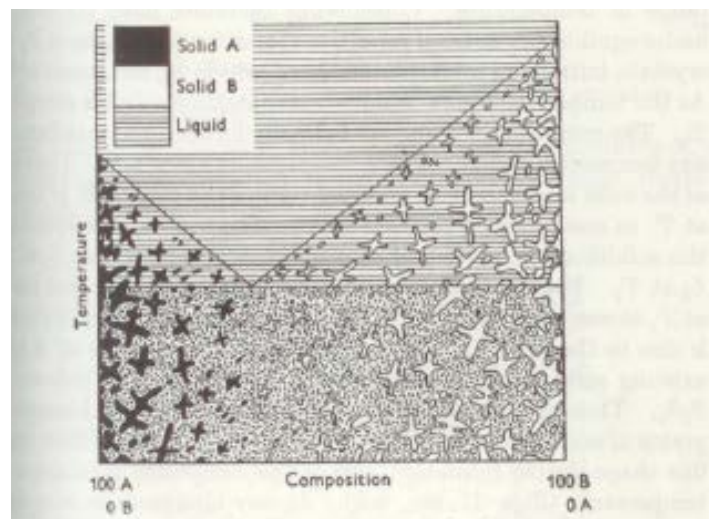
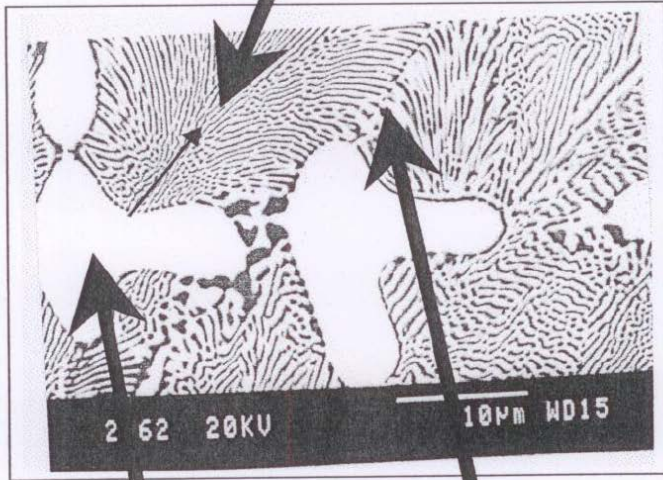


FIG. 35. Sketch showing microstructures in simple eutectic system. Note: the photographs in Fig. 42 and 43, although of alloys involving solid solutions, are typical of eutectic systems and should be compared with this sketch.

Shows direction of growth of eutectic (nucleate on α)

2) eutectic colony



1) Primary α dendrite

boundary between colony



(a) Cu-Ag (x 250)



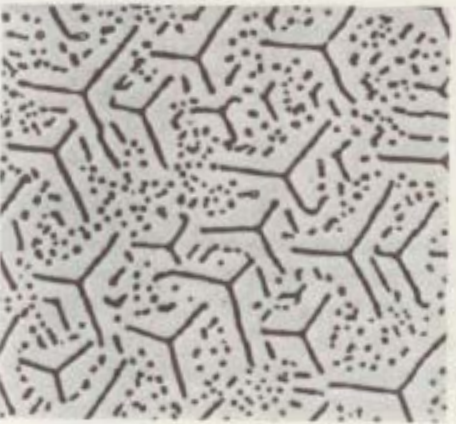
(b) Al-Si (x 150)



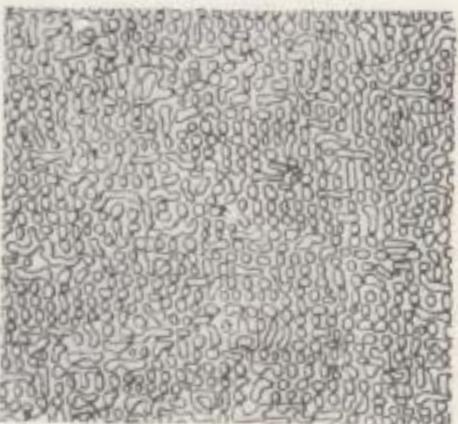
(c) Zn-MgZn₂ (x 500)



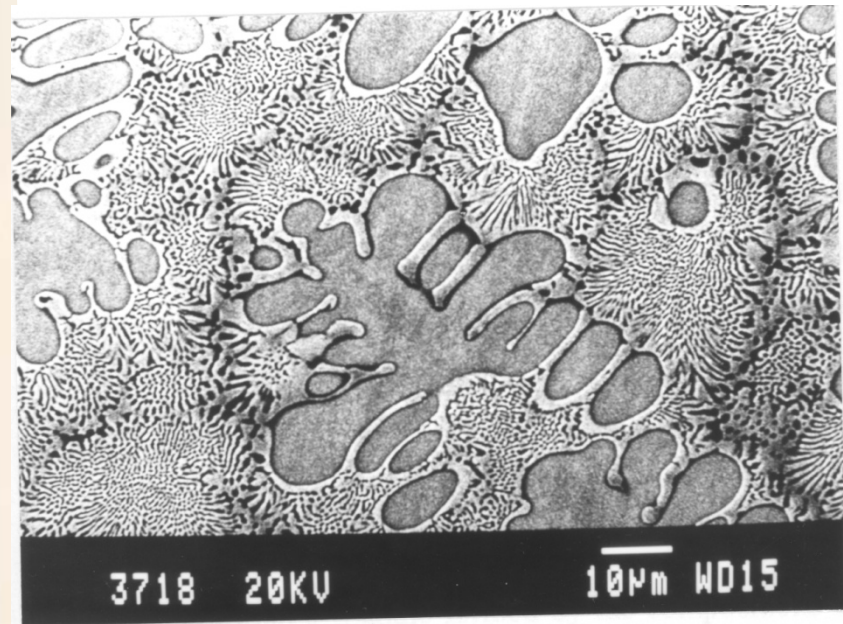
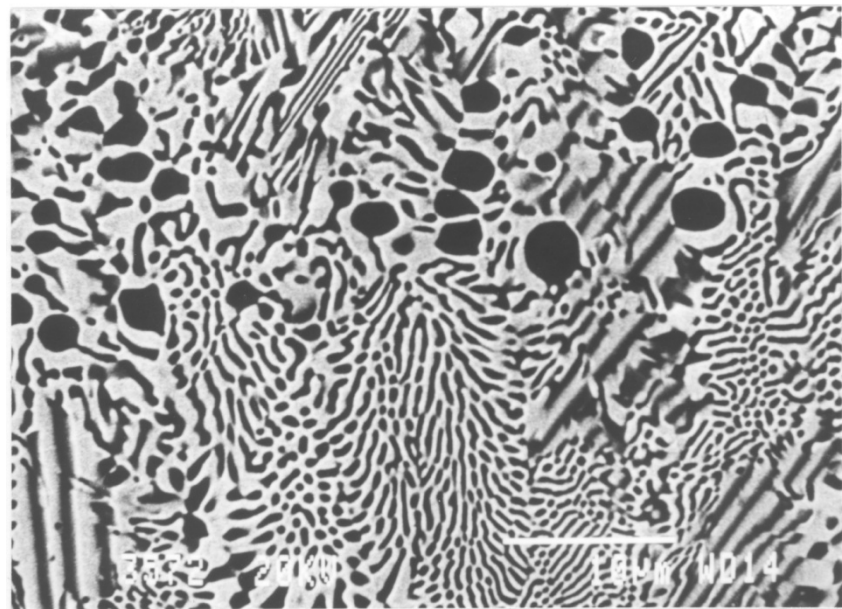
(d) Cd-Bi (x 500)



(e) Co-TaC (x 700)



(f) Fe-Fe₃B (x 300)



3718 20KV

10µm WD15

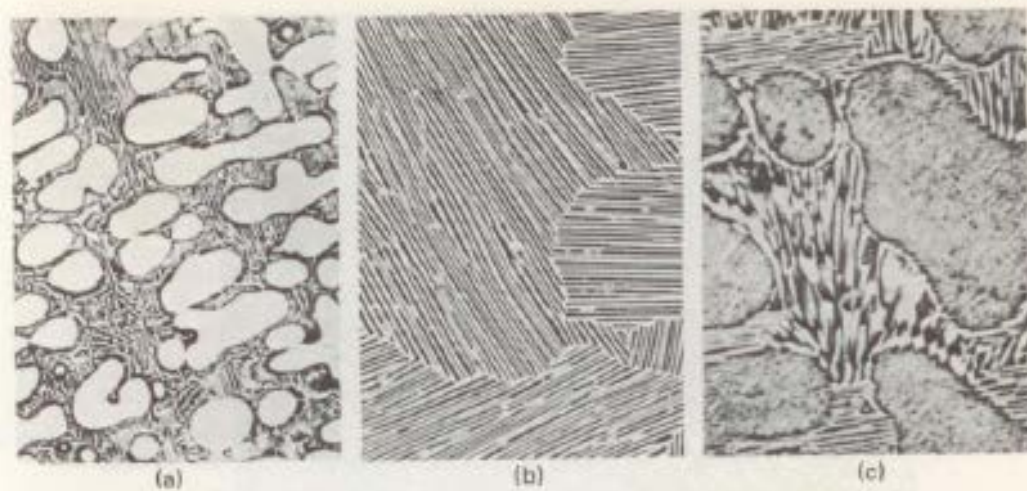


Figure 4.35 Microstructures of silver–aluminium alloys of three different compositions. (a) Hypo-eutectic; non-faceted dendrites of the Ag_3Al compound in a eutectic matrix ($\times 350$). (b) Eutectic alloy; lamellar microstructure ($\times 150$). (c) Hyper-eutectic; non-faceted Al-rich dendrites in eutectic matrix. ($\times 350$)

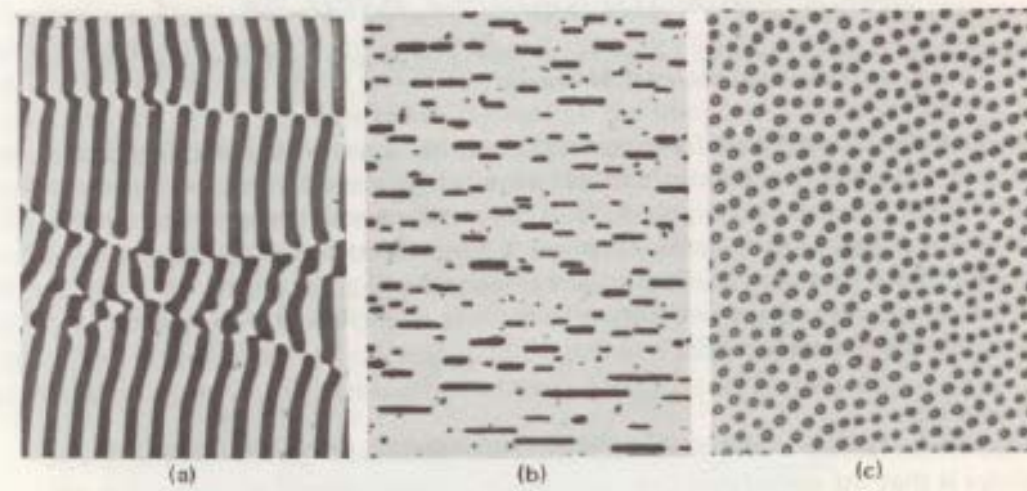
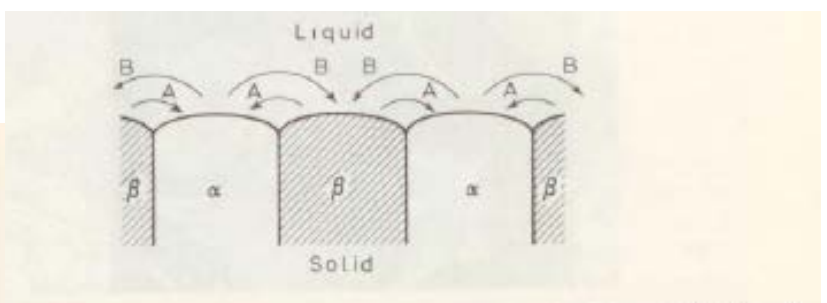


Figure 4.36 Typical metal–metal eutectic microstructures, transverse sections: (a) lamellar; (b) ribbon-like; (c) fibrous



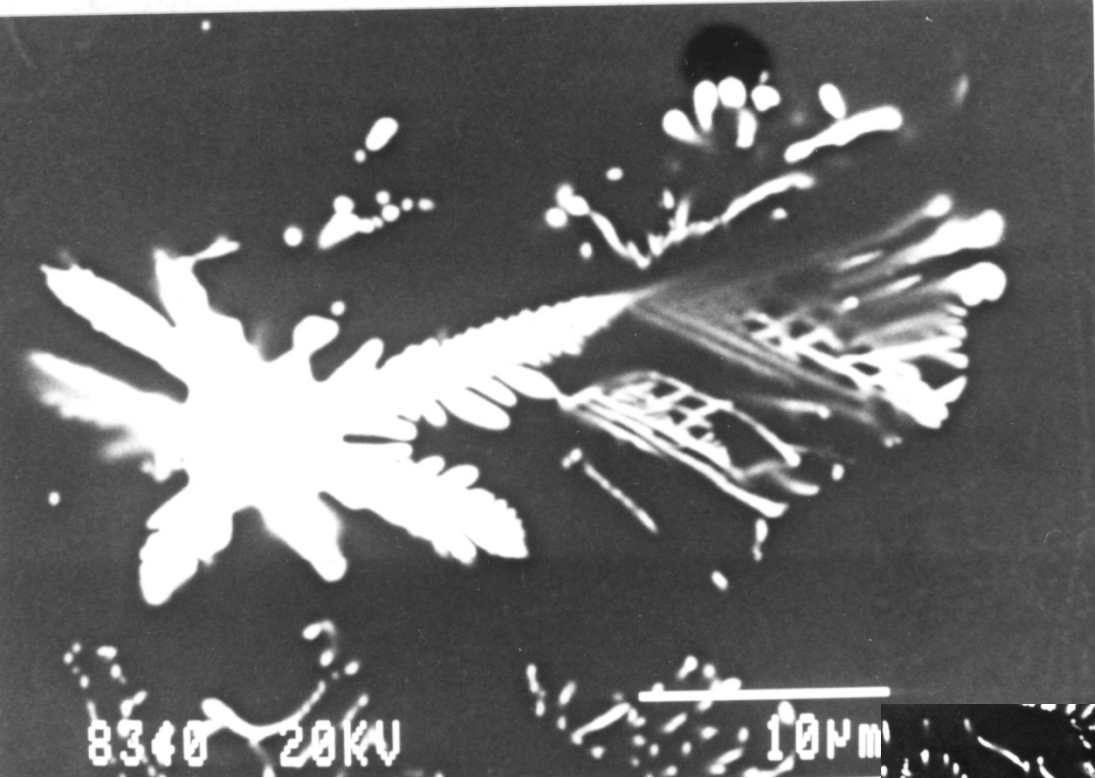
Idealised shape of eutectic solid–liquid interface showing the cross-diffusion of solute ahead of the interface



Figure 4.69 Transverse microstructure of Al–Si; grown at a very slow growth rate and in a steep temperature gradient ($\times 50$) (Courtesy of M. G. Day²¹)



Figure 4.70 Fibrous silicon morphology in a rapidly frozen Al–Si eutectic alloy ($\times 15\,000$) (Courtesy of M. G. Day²¹)



←First phase of the eutectic to grow often grows on the pro-eutectic phase

Different views of the same eutectic



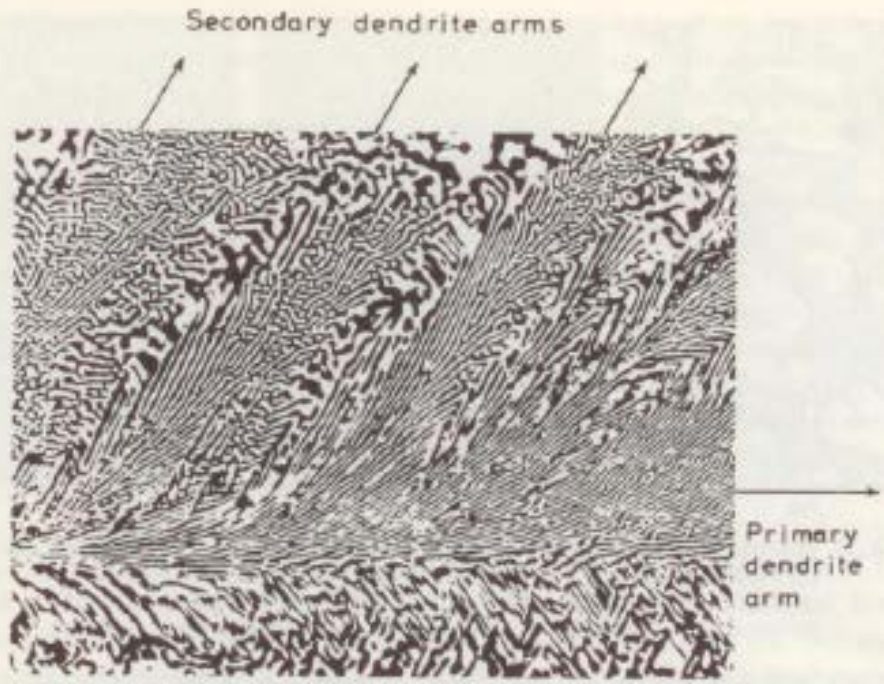
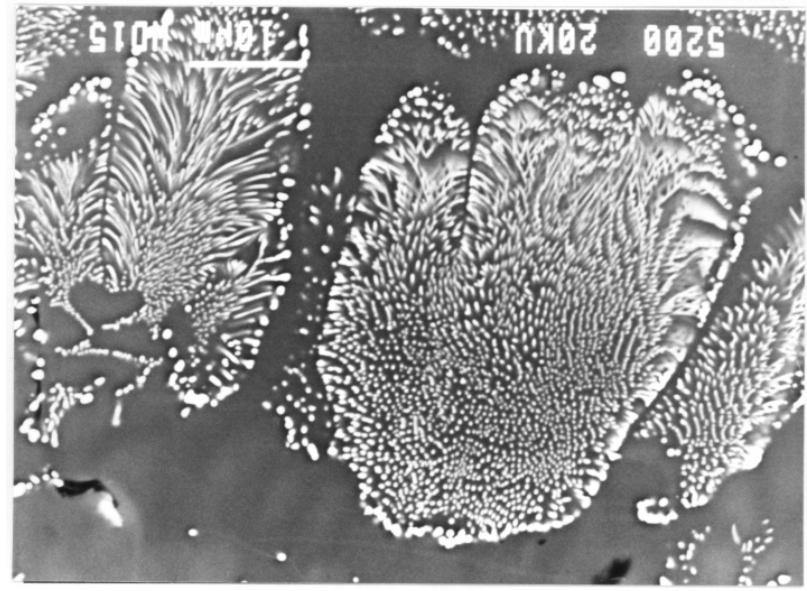
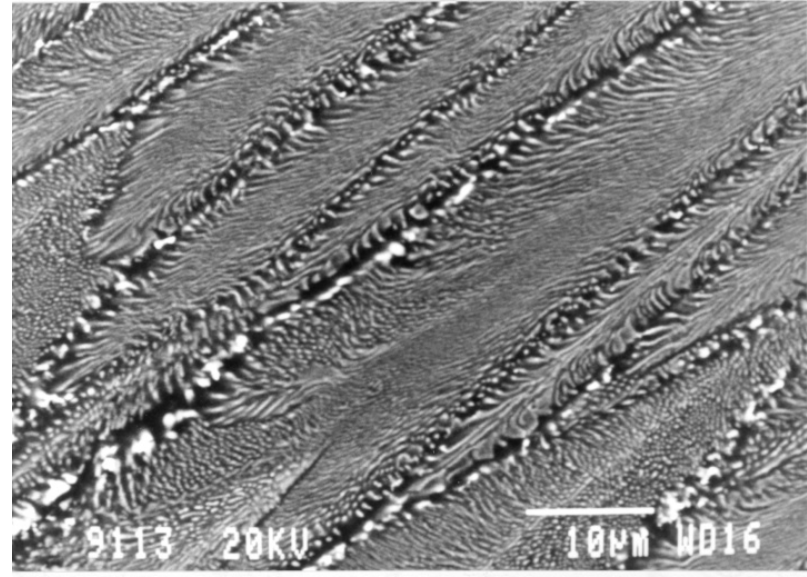
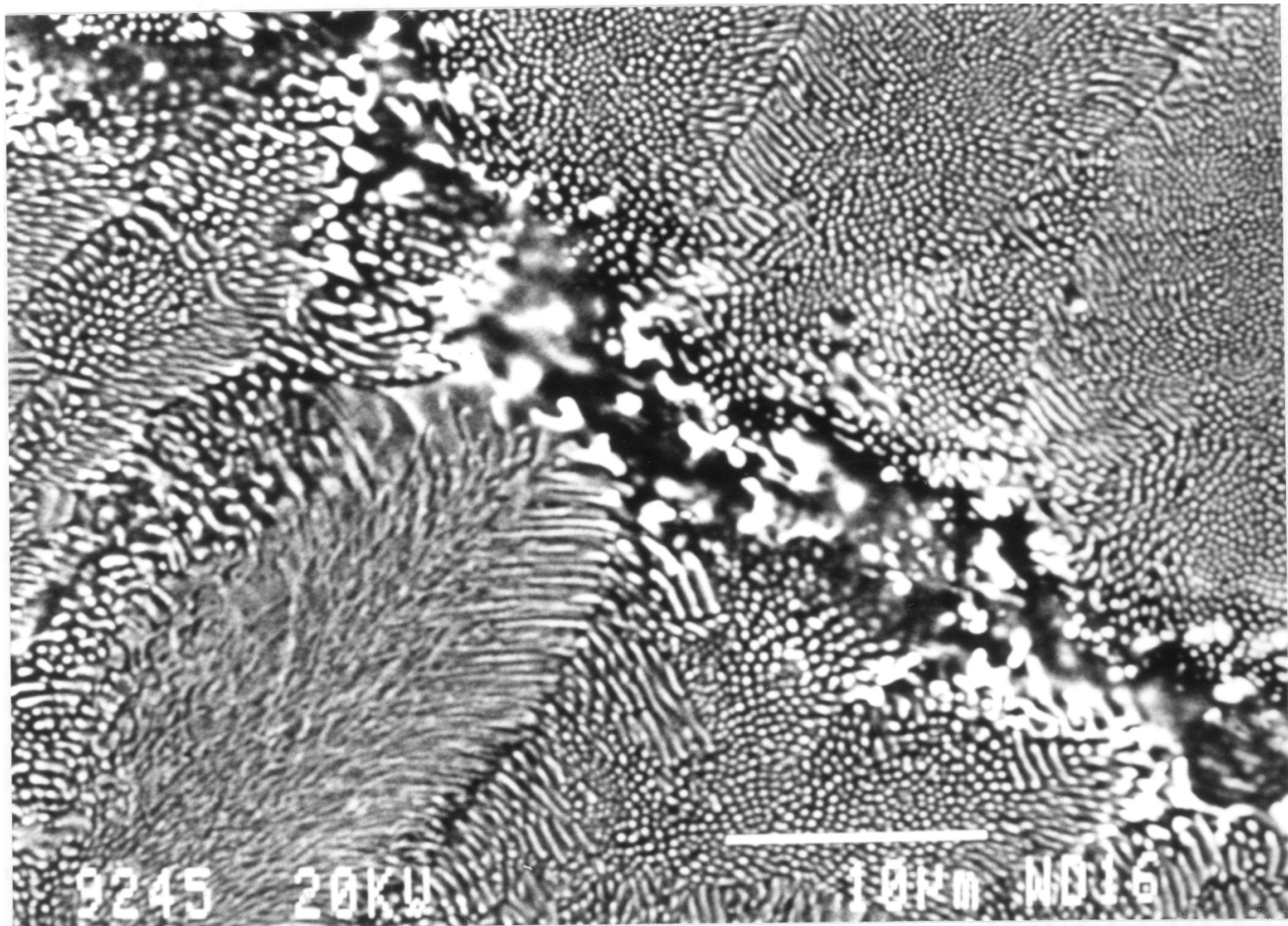


Figure 4.38 Dendritic eutectic morphology found in very rapidly solidified Al-CuAl₂ alloy (x 500). (Courtesy of C. M. Adams⁹)



Eutectic colonies



Peritectic Microstructures

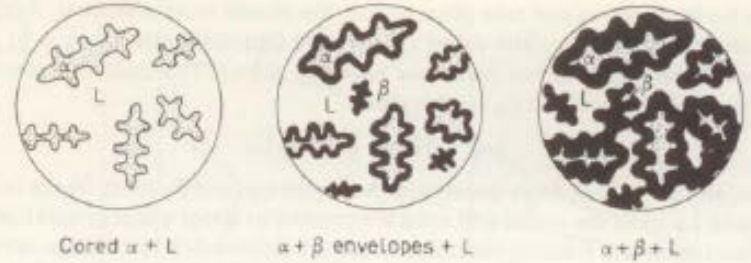
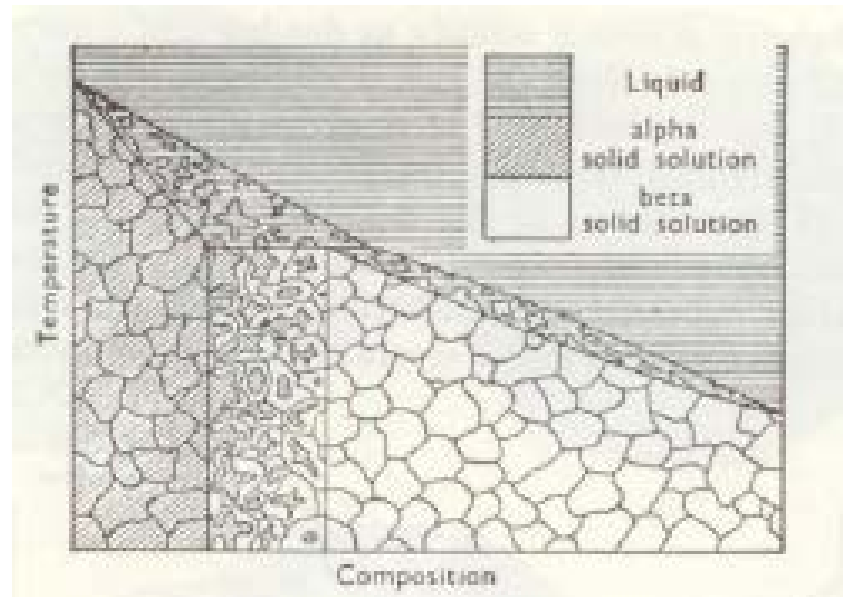
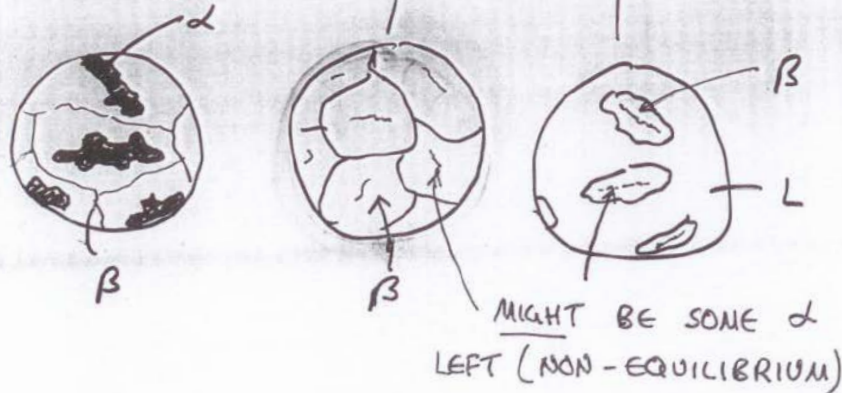
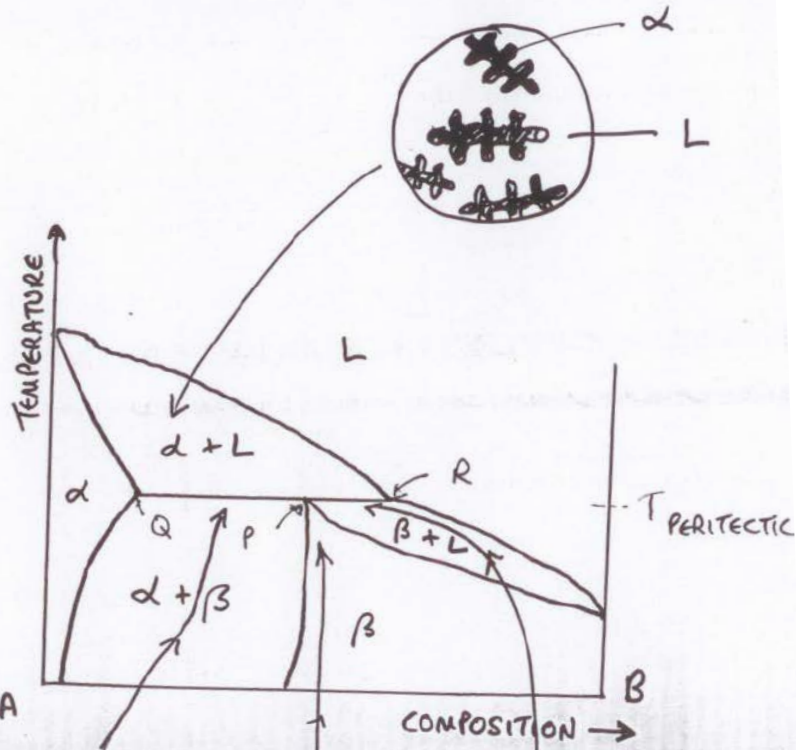
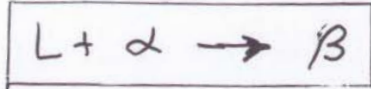


Figure 4.85 Schematic drawing of peritectic reaction as it actually occurs

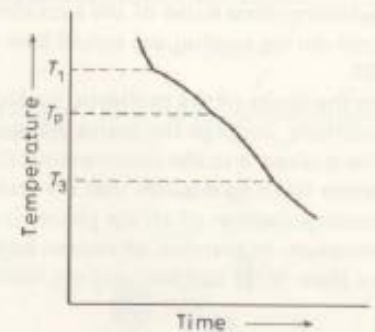
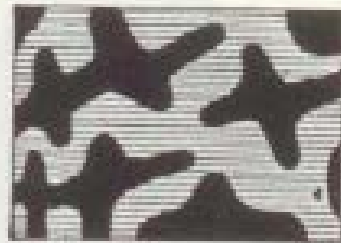
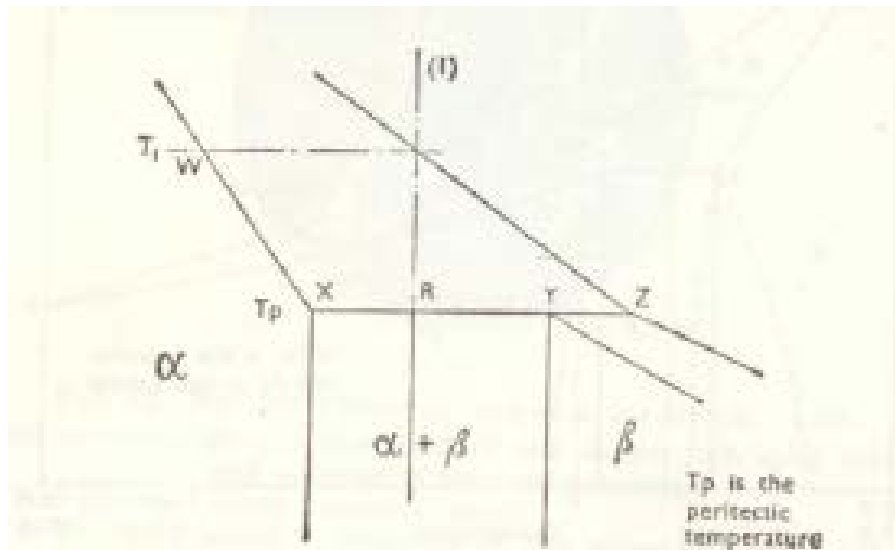
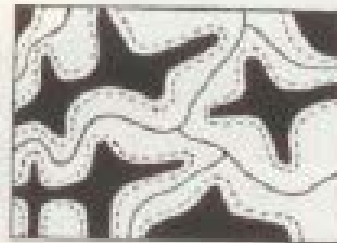


Figure 4.86 Thermal analysis of peritectic reaction



(a) Structure on reaching T_p

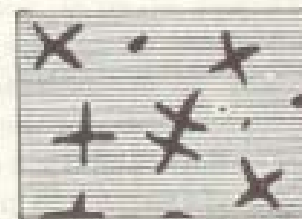
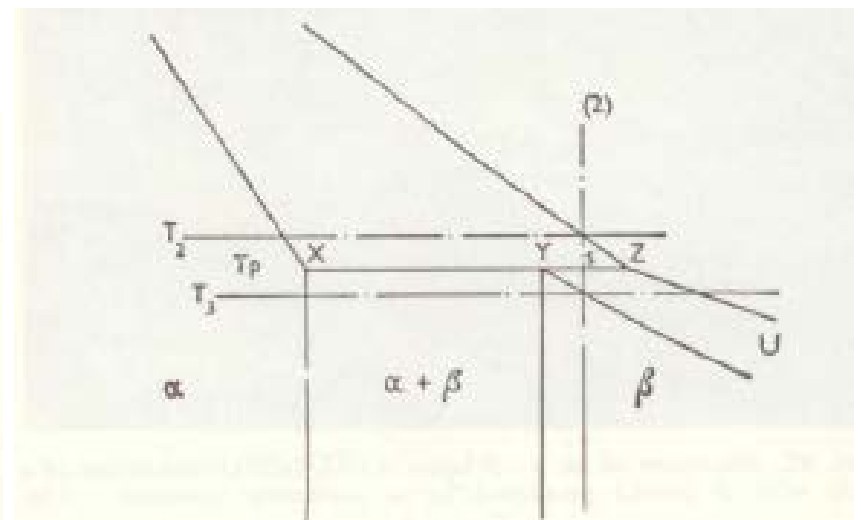


(b) Structure after peritectic reaction

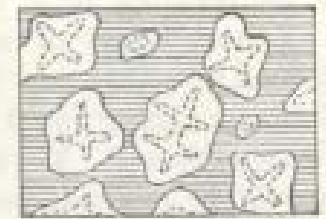
 α of composition X

 Liquid of composition Z

 β of composition Y



(a) Structure on reaching T_e

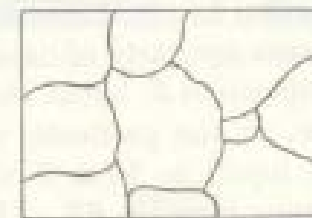


(b) Structure after eutectic reaction

 α of composition X

 Liquid of composition Z

 β of composition Y



(c) Structure at T_1 : completely solid as grains of β of composition Y

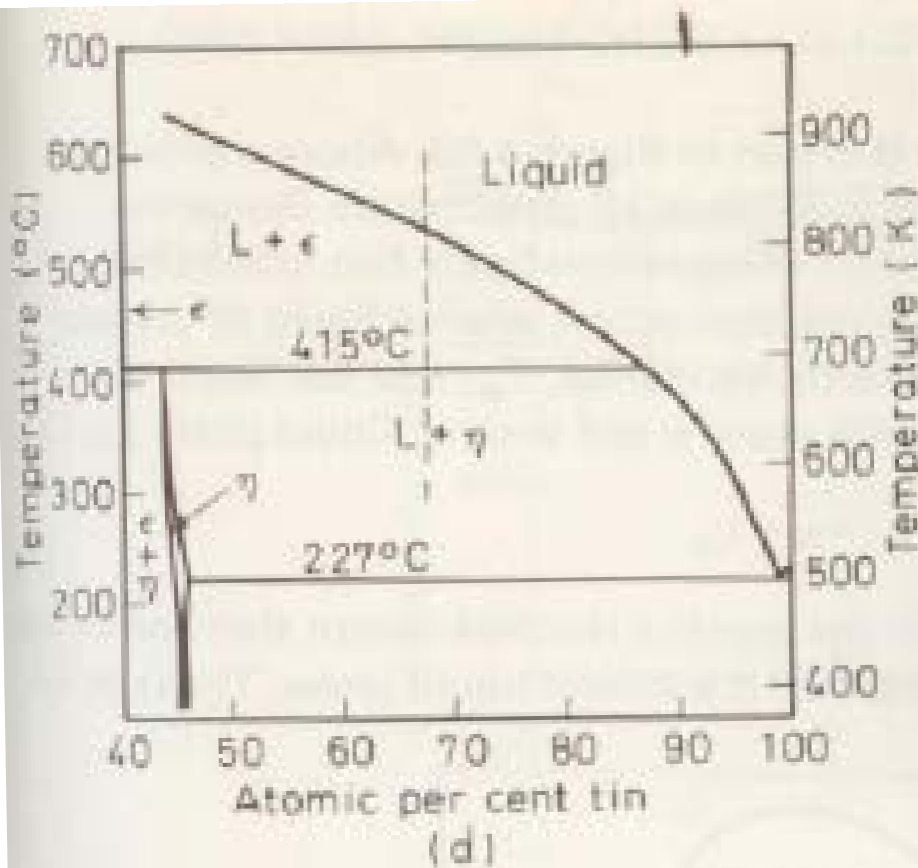


Figure 4.87 (a) Part of the copper-tin equilibrium diagram. (b) Microstructure of Sn-35 at % Cu alloy, showing primary crystals of ϵ (grey phase) coated with η (white phase) in matrix of eutectic (mottled regions)

Peritectic reaction: $L + \epsilon \rightarrow \eta$

Peritectic reaction: $L + \varepsilon \rightarrow \eta$

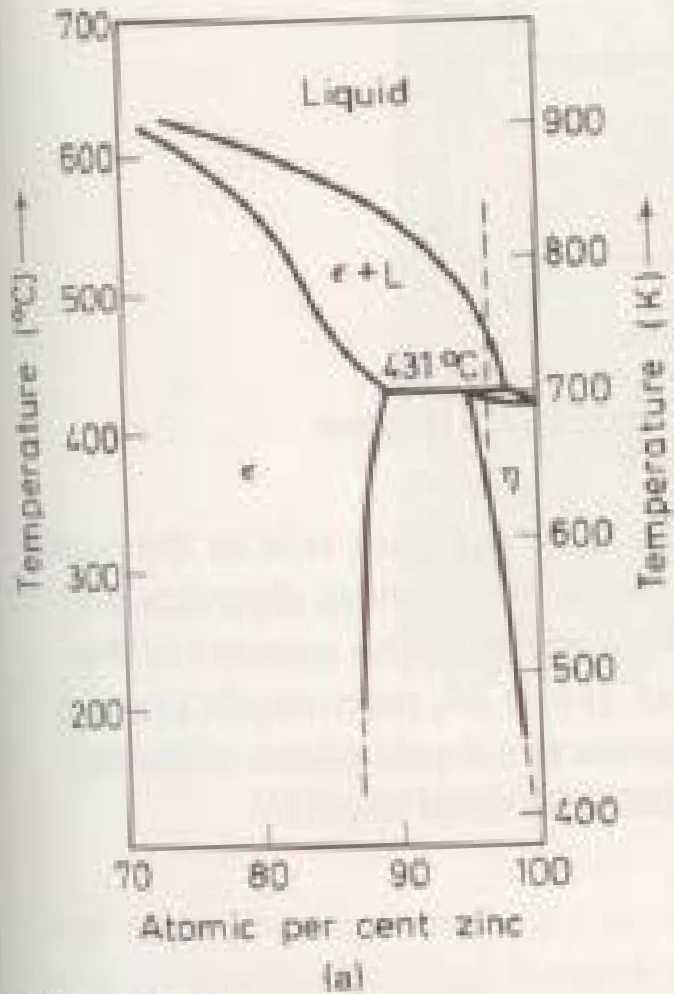
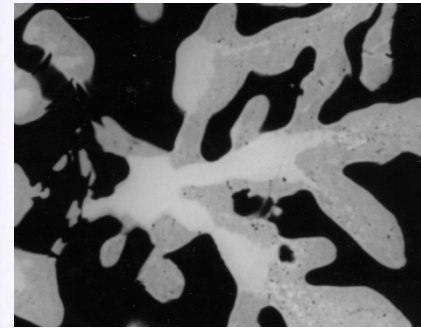
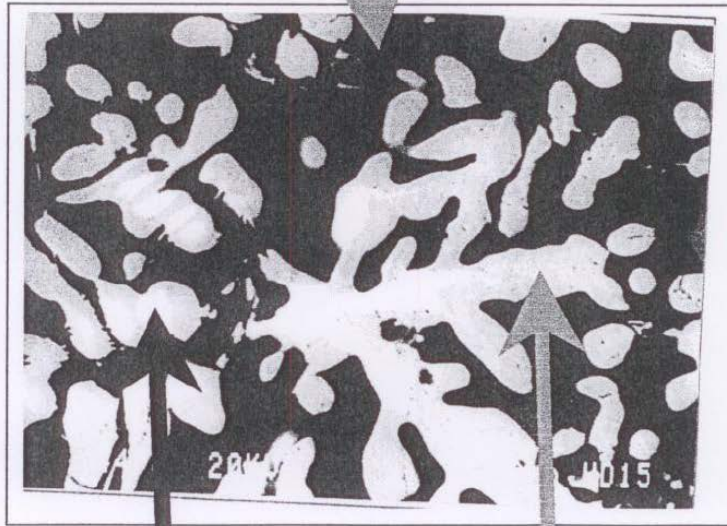
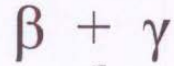


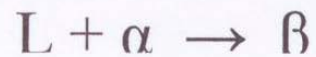
Figure 4.88 (a) Part of the silver-zinc equilibrium diagram. (b) The microstructure of the zinc-3.5 at % Ag alloy: primary dendrites of ε -phase in a zinc-rich matrix

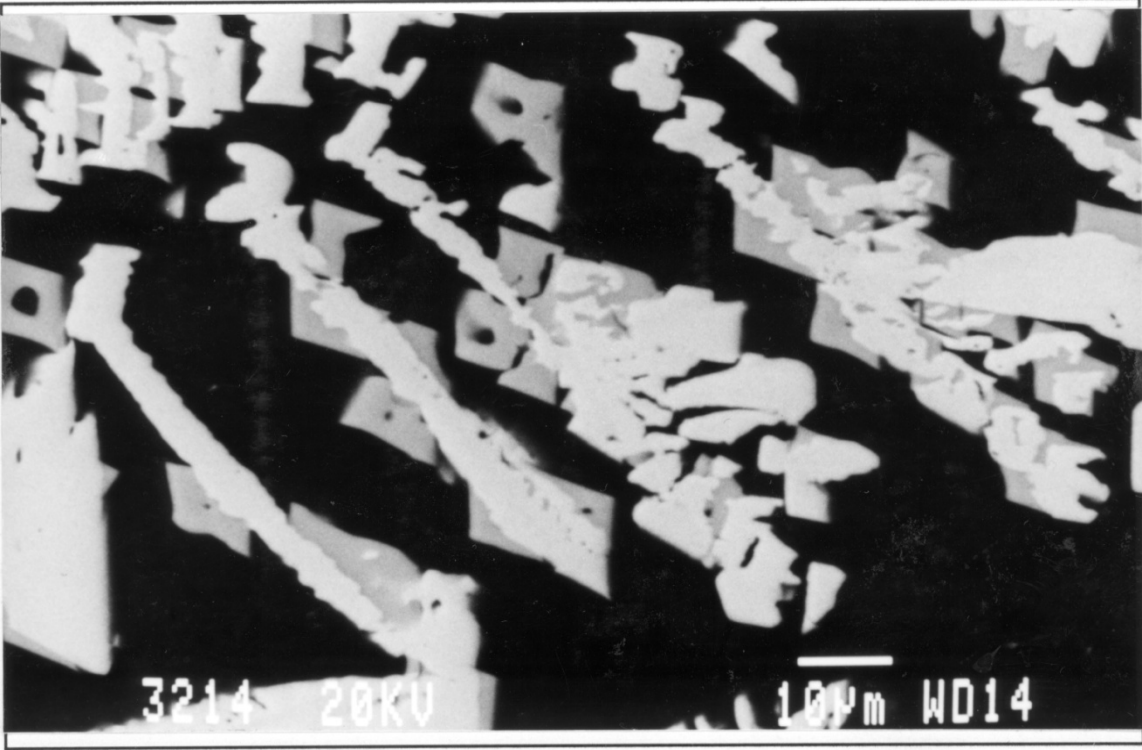
3) sparse (i.e. not very much of the other phase)



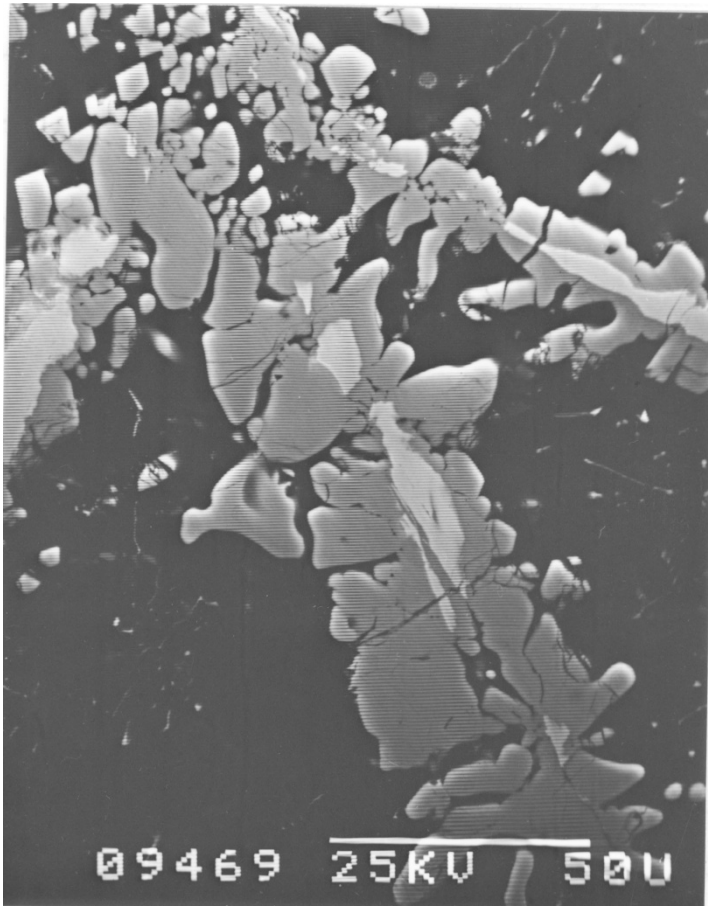
1) Primary α

2) β formed from peritectic reaction





Examples of peritectic reactions



Cascades of peritectic reactions



Might expect single phase....
but if as-cast, or not
annealed for long enough,
might be surprised!

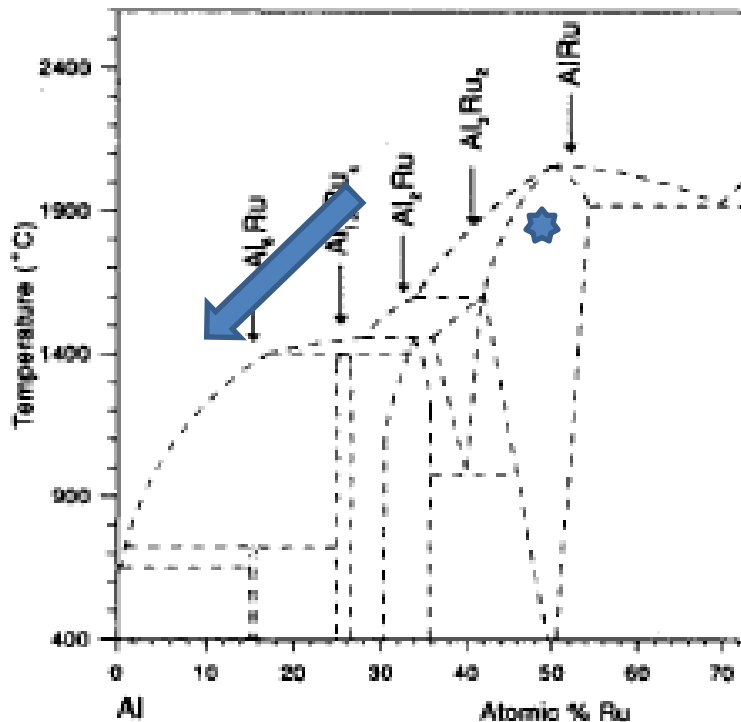
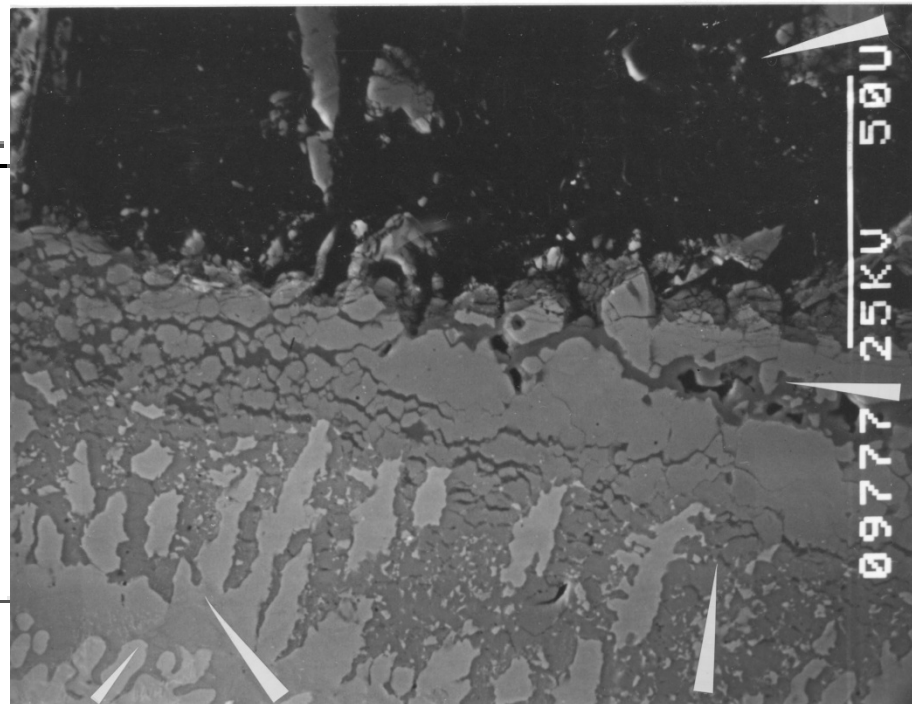


Fig. 9. Modified Al-Ru phase diagram



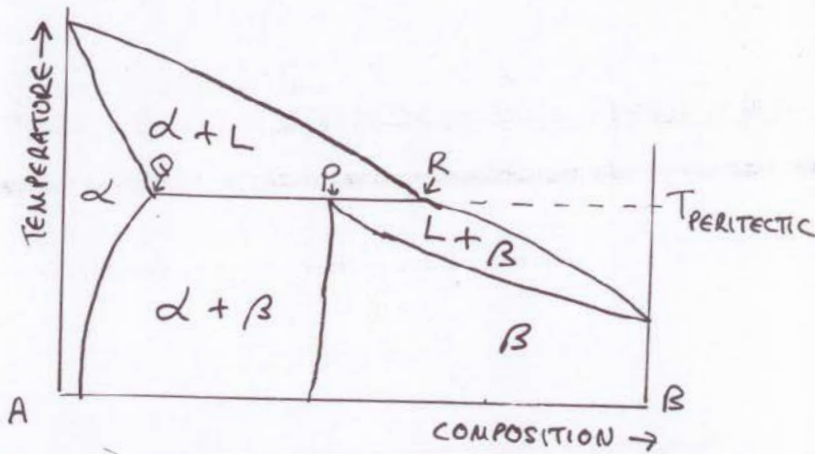
RuAl

Ru₂Al₃

Ru₄Al₁₃

Peritectic Reaction: $L + \alpha \rightarrow \beta$

ie solid α forms and then reacts at a lower temperature with Liquid [to varying extent, depending on the composition] to form β .



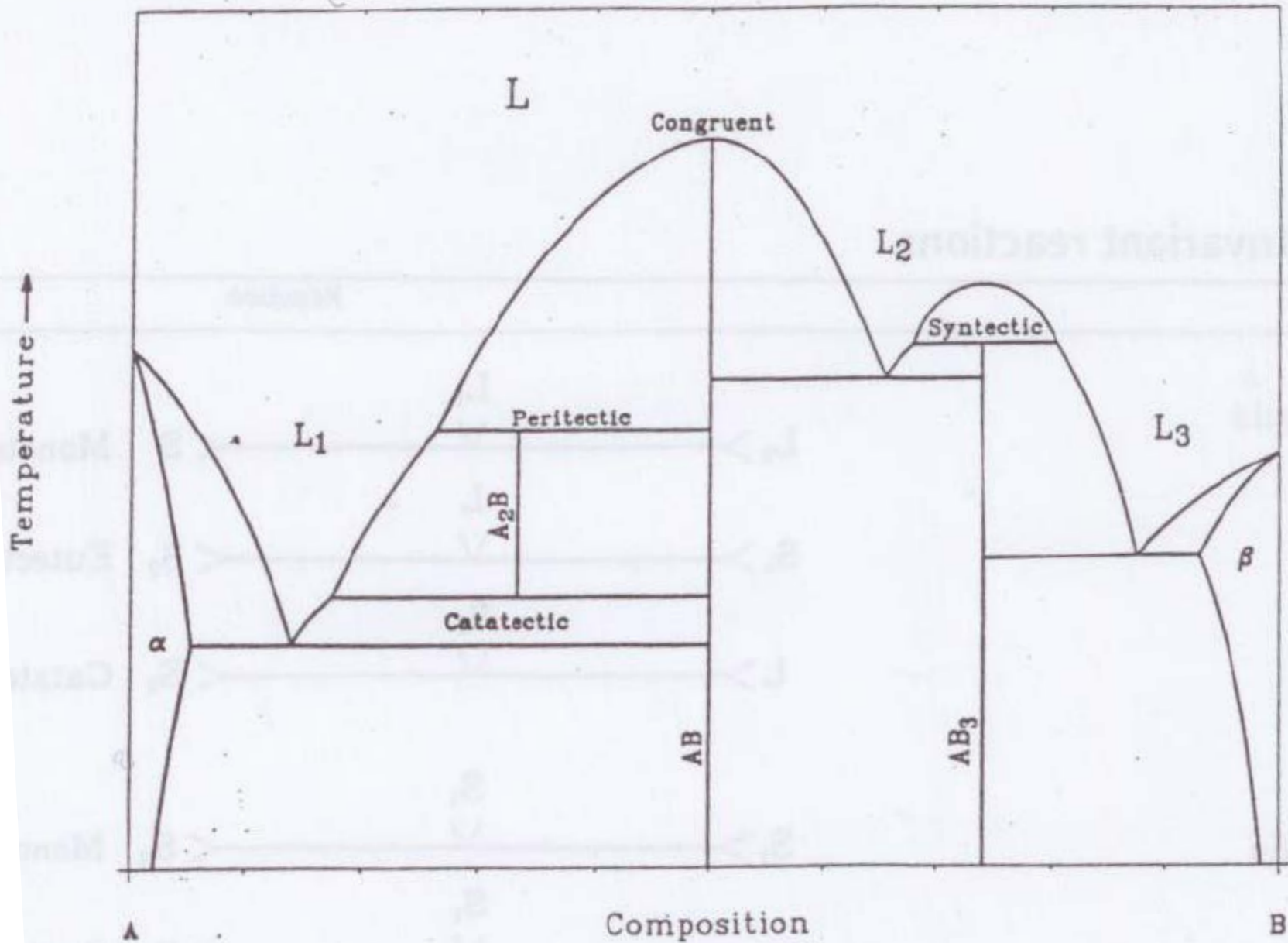
ANY alloy within QR composition undergoes the peritectic reaction

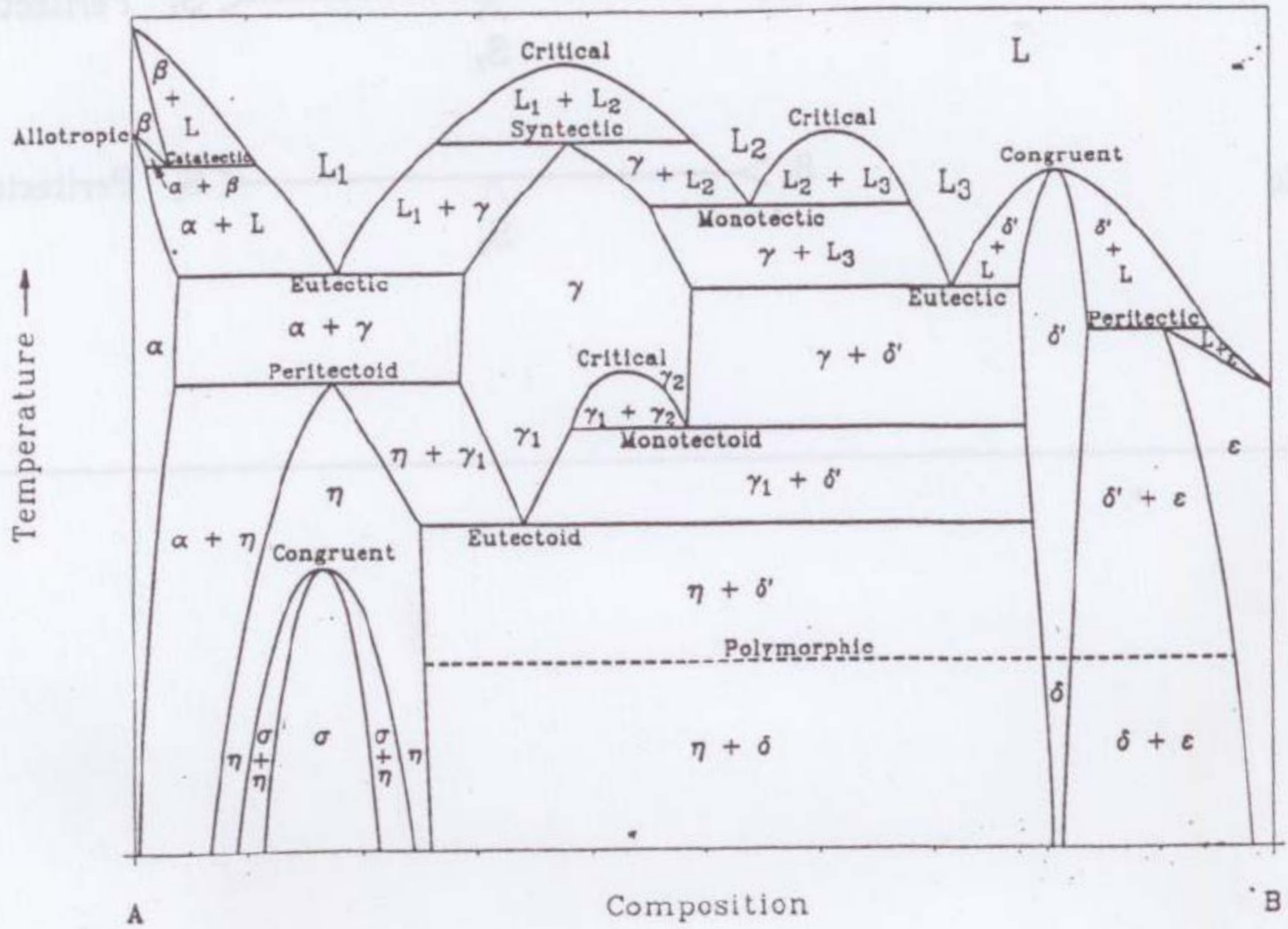
α forms first in all.

Between Q and P at T_p some of the α reacts with liquid to form β .

At P [peritectic point] All α reacts $\rightarrow \beta$ formed

Between P and R:- All α reacts, some liquid left; later all solidifies $\rightarrow \beta$





A

Composition

B

Hypothetical

Invariant reactions

Type	Reaction
Eutectic (involves liquid and solid)	$L_2 \text{ > } \begin{array}{c} L_1 \\ \vee \end{array} \text{ < } S$ Monotectic
	$S_1 \text{ > } \begin{array}{c} L \\ \vee \end{array} \text{ < } S_2$ Eutectic
	$L \text{ > } \begin{array}{c} S_1 \\ \vee \end{array} \text{ < } S_2$ Catatectic (Metatectic)
Eutectoid (involves solid only)	$S_1 \text{ > } \begin{array}{c} S_1 \\ \vee \end{array} \text{ < } S_2$ Monotectoid
	$S_2 \text{ > } \begin{array}{c} S_1 \\ \vee \end{array} \text{ < } S_3$ Eutectoid
Peritectic (involves liquid and solid)	$L_1 \text{ > } \begin{array}{c} \wedge \\ S \end{array} \text{ < } L_2$ Syntectic
	$L \text{ > } \begin{array}{c} \wedge \\ S_2 \end{array} \text{ < } S_1$ Peritectic
Peritectoid (involves solid only)	$S_1 \text{ > } \begin{array}{c} \wedge \\ S_3 \end{array} \text{ < } S_2$ Peritectoid